REMARKS

Claims 1 to 25 were pending in the application at the time of the advisory action. Claims 1 to 19, 21, 22 and 24 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated. Claims 20, 23, and 25 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable.

Applicants have amended Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22 and 23 to more clearly recite the invention and in particular to clarify that the interactions are between a browser and the user-controlled resource constrained device. This amendment is supported, for example, by at least Fig. 51 and the description thereof.

Claims 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21 and 24 are cancelled without prejudice in an attempt to expedite the prosecution.

Claims 1 to 19, 21, 22 and 24 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by European Patent Publication No. 0855659 A1, hereinafter referred to as Gabber.

Applicants respectfully continue to traverse the anticipation rejection of each of Claims 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, and 22. Applicants respectfully note that the rejection relies upon a proxy server or the entire conventional system 105a of Gabber. This fails to teach the operations performed by the browser and the user-controlled resource-constrained device with the relationships recited in Claim 1. Neither a complete conventional system nor a proxy server teaches operations by a browser that requests user data both from the user-controlled resource-constrained device and another local device as recited in these claims.

Further, Applicants note the rationale for continuing the rejection stated "Note that it is inherent to a computer system that when data is not available in a device to look for data in the other devices registered as data resources." The MPEP

requires that any inherency be associated with the reference and this statement is unsupported by any citation to Gabber.

Further, the statement in the rejection assumes that registration of devices is inherent in all computer systems, which is further error. For example, if the operating system cannot find data on the C-drive of my computer (a conventional computer system), it does not automatically look elsewhere for that data, for example, on a flash thumb drive, although the operating system knows whether the flash thumb drive is available. This appears to be some type of judicial notice and as such is inappropriate for an anticipation rejection as well as being factually incorrect.

With respect to the user-controlled resource-constrained device, the rationale for continuing the rejection of these Claims stated in part:

> As described in Gabber col. 18, line 52 to col. 19, line 32, Gabber's invention can be implemented on a variety of hardware and firmware configurations, including field programmable gate arrays.

With all due respect, this mischaracterizes what is taught by Gabber and contradicts the express teachings of Gabber. Gabber first stated:

> More particularly, it should be apparent to those skilled in the pertinent art that the above-described routines are <u>software-based and executable by a suitable conventional computer system/network</u>. (Emphasis Added.)

Gabber, Col. 18, line 56 to Col. 19, line 2. Thus, Gabber unambiguously stated that a conventional computer system/network was used and software was executed on these conventional systems to implement the invention. Therefore, Gabber taught a combination of software and a conventional computer system.

Next, Gabber stated:

> Alternate embodiments of the present invention may also be suitably implemented, at least in part, in firmware or hardware, or some suitable combination of at least two of the three

Gabber, Col. 19, line 2 to line 5.

The invention was described first as software and this statement indicates that a combination of software, firmware or hardware in the conventional systems can be used to implement the invention of Gabber. It fails to teach the elimination of the conventional systems and it fails to teach the use of the recited firmware and hardware for other than implementing the invention in a conventional system. Further, the final statement by Gabber in context makes this clear:

> Such firmware- or hardware embodiments may include . . . to form the various types of modules, circuitry, controllers, routines and systems described and claimed herein.

Gabber, Col. 19, line 5 to line 16.

Thus, Gabber taught that field programmable gate arrays, could be used "to form the various types of modules, circuitry, controllers, routines and systems described." The features are characterized as being part "a suitable conventional computer system/network" by Gabber. Accordingly, if FPGAs were used, the resulting product would be a conventional computer system/network that implemented the invention of Gabber and not any resource constrained device.

Accordingly, to interpret Gabber as teaching a resource-constrained device because Gabber mentions use of a FPGA ignores the fact that Gabber expressly stated that the hardware was used to form the conventional system described that implemented the invention. Accordingly, the above quoted statement from the rejection mischaracterizes Gabber and

extracts a piece without consideration of the context of the teaching.

Further, the rejection also reduces the definition in paragraph [0102] to just some field programmable device and further to a field programmable gate array. The field programmable device in paragraph [0102] is characterized as "relatively restricted in memory and/or computer power or speed, as compared to typical desktop computer and the like," e.g., as compared with the conventional system described by Gabber. Thus, Gabber fails to teach or suggest anything concerning a resource-constrained device. The rejection treats knowledge of one prior art configuration of FPGA used to form an invention in a conventional system as teaching all configurations of a field programmable device. This requires ignoring the context of both Gabber with respect to conventional systems and Applicants' definition of a resource-constrained device.

Only one of the above distinctions is needed to overcome the anticipation rejection of each of these claims. Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the anticipation rejections of each of Claims 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, and 22.

Applicants respectfully traverse the anticipation rejection of each of Claim 2, 8, and 14. The above remarks with respect to a resource-constrained device and browser with respect to Claim 1 are incorporated herein by reference. In addition, the rejection failed to identify static and dynamic data requests as recited in these claims and processed as recited on the resource-constrained device. In particular, the rejection has failed to cite processing two types of data on a single device differently, in response to a request from a browser, based upon the type of data. Further, the rejection has still not cited any teaching of determining whether such processing is enabled. Applicants request reconsideration and

withdrawal of the anticipation rejection of each of Claims 2, 8, and 14.

Applicants respectfully traverse the anticipation rejection of each of Claims 5, 11 and 17. Applicants incorporate herein by reference the above comments with respect to Claim 2. The rejection failed to cite any teaching of reconfiguring a bit-pattern of a cookie. The rationale asserts that reconfiguring is inherent, but this ignores the conditions recited in the claim that must occur for the reconfiguring to occur. Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the anticipation rejection of each of Claims 5, 11, and 17.

Claims 20, 23, and 25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gabber as applied to Claim 16 and further in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2001/0011250, herein after referred to as Paltenghe.

Applicants respectfully traverse the obviousness rejection of Claim 20. The above comments with respect to Claim 16 are incorporated herein by reference. Further, as noted above, the rejection has failed to demonstrate how Gabber would work when implemented on a smart card. A smart card fails to include the resources associated with the system of Gabber and the secondary reference fails to demonstrate how proxy server functionality as taught by Gabber could be implemented and even if it could, such functionality teaches away from an interaction with a browser as recited in this claim. The rejection has failed to cite any teaching that at the time of this invention, it was possible to implement any server functionality on a smart card let alone the complex proxy server of Gabber. Thus, there has been no showing that Gabber would work for its intended purpose following the modification proposed in the rejection. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of Claim 20.

Applicants respectfully traverse the obviousness rejection of Claim 23. Applicants note that the rejection of Claim 23 still relies on the rejection of Claim 20 that in turn refers to the rejection of Claim 16 that in turn relied upon the rejection of Claim 4 plus a citation to the general teaching of cookies in Gabber. Applicants note that as discussed above with respect to Claim 4 and incorporated herein by reference Gabber failed to suggest or disclose multiple elements of the claim, and those comments are incorporated herein by reference. In addition, Claim 4 does not include many of the limitations of Claim 23. This was previously pointed out and the same rejection was simply repeated. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of Claim 23.

With respect to the obviousness rejection of Claim 25, the rejection cites to a function that is performed by a central proxy system that generates unique identifiers for transferring to a web site. There is no teaching of a smart card or that such a central proxy server could be implemented on a smart card. Extracting one piece of a function used by the central proxy system is inappropriate. Further, the function performed by the central proxy system is associated with response to enrolling. In fact the identifiers are used for enrolling as noted previously and so are not obtained in response to enrolling. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of Claim 25.

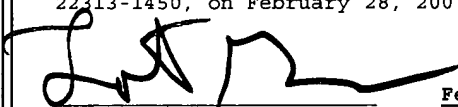Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19 20, 22, 23 and 25 remain in the application. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22 and 23 have been amended. Claims 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21 and 24 are cancelled. For the foregoing reasons, Applicant(s) respectfully request allowance of all pending claims. If the Examiner has any questions relating to the above, the Examiner is respectfully requested to telephone the undersigned Attorney for Applicant(s).

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on February 28, 2007.

_____ February 28, 2007
Attorney for Applicant(s)   Date of Signature

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